THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1887.

Tammany To-Night.

The City, County, and Judiciary Conven-tions of Tammany Hall will be held to-night. It is not expected, however, that nominations will be made, but that committees will be appointed to confer with the County

In view of the highly mixed condition portance of the posts to be filled at the election next month, it is indispensable that a spirit of conciliation and fair play shall pre-vall between the two most powerful organisations of the Democracy in this town.

The Republicane hope beyond their usual opes because of the activity of the Labor hopes because of the activity of the Labor parties and the unknown effects to be expacted from them; but their main reliance this year, as every year, looks to disagreement and dissension among the Democrats.

Such dissension might be especially dan-

gerous this year, but fortunately there seems little reason to think that it will occur. Both Tammany and the County Democracy are sware of the situation; and they will be masters of it if they make nomination about which neither themselves nor any body else will have reason to quarrel or sulk.

The First Test of the Strength of the George Party.

The Newark election of Tuesday gave us the first test of the strength of the GEORGE faction since its leaders drove out the Socialists and parted company with the trades unions. The prospect had been regarded as extremely favorable by the GEORGE managers for a week before the election, and they were never tired of boasting of the victors which they were sure to win, with the Rev. HUGH O. PENTROOST as their candidate for Mayor of Newark. Mr. PENTECOGT himself has, for a year past, stood up as one of the head men of the Gronge crusade. Messrs. GROBER and MCGLYNN had stirred up the voters of the city, the pipe layers of New York had given them the benefit of their experience in running the machine here, and the Rev. Mr. PENTECOST neglected his clerical duties, for which he draws a salary of \$4,000 a year, in order to stump the city in his own behalf. They were assisted by a "Labor" paper, and, at the last hour, they secured the help of a German radical organ. Several labor organizations appeared to be on their side, and they had lenty of workers in the canvass and at the polls. They were saved from any danger of being cheated in the count through the use of the patent unstuffable ballot boxes. They enjoyed such incidental advantages as might scorue from the leather workers' strike and other labor troubles, and from the fact that Mr. HAYNES, the Democratic candidate, had recently "turned his back" upon a groundrent tax advocate, with whom he had even refused to shake hands. They also expected to gain through the unusually vigorous hostility between the Democratic and Republican parties. Still further, Candidate PENTEcost did not seem at all averse to the adop tion of devious methods for winning the votes of Sabbatarians, anti-Sabbatarians, daily-beer men, anti-liquor men, Germans and other sorts of people. In short, the George party of Newark were so confident a week ago, that they could not rest satis fled with the prospect of mere victory, but They were wiser on Tuesday night than they had been the day before. Out of a total

to find less than 2,000 on their side. Only about one in fourteen of the voters of Newark had cast their ballots for the Rev. Mr. PER-TROOFT as candidate for Mayor. He had but little over half the number of votes given to the Prohibition candidate. The Democratic nominee was elected over his Republican competitor, notwithstanding the diversion which was looked for to secure his defeat All the omens which the GEORGE managers had held up as favorable had thus proved to and vain. The lesson ought to be a salutary one to the stuck-up and boastful followers of GRORGE and McGLYNN. The city of Newark is a busy hive of wage workers," largely employed in those great manufacturing establishments upon which its prosperity is dependent. The working people constitute a vast majority of the whole body of voters, and they can at any time put the government of the city into the hands of any party which they may prefer. Yet they made a laughing stock of the George party, which pretends to be their especial friend. Labor in Newark well organized in societies, as appears by the records of the Knights of Labor and the trade unions. Yet the great mass of these organized workers voted against the George sty candidate and the ground-rent-tax

poll of over 25,000 votes they were able

The same kind of crasy boasting that was until lately heard in the Guones ranks in this Newart is yet heard among them in this city anoguate. The first test of the strength of the George party, when separated from the clements that made it formidable a year ago, has resulted in a way that is in-structive to all concerned. We shall have another tested it here in a very short time.

What Mr. Chamberlain is Saying.

As Mr. JOSEPH CHAMDERLANN is on the eve of visiting this country, it is natural that all Americans who wish well to Irishmen in their struggle for self-government, should pay some attention to the views which he is now proclaiming in the course of a tor through Ulster. He has been admonished, we are told, by American friends—perhaps by those who furnished him with his celted comparison of Ulster to West Virginia-to be somewhat careful of the tenor of his anti-Irish utterances. The caution was not ill timed, and it would do no harm to add ricans have long memories, and will be quick to selse any flagrant dis ancy between present declarations and for

In Ulster, apparently, they are less retrospective and less critical. To Orangemen it matters little what Mr. CHAMBERLAIN may have said in 1865, or even as late as 1886, pro vided he shares their antipathies to-day. Though he and Mr. JESSE COLLINGS are lists of the eleventh hour, wherea the Tories bore the burden and the heat of the day, they shall from the loyalists of Belfast receive every man his penny. Applaus greeted the most cynical avowals of incon sistency on the part of Mr. Chammentain, though more than one of his suditors may have thrust his tongue into his sheek as the speaker drew a distinction between the old Liberal policy, faithful to the maintenance of the ampire, and the new Gladstonian programme calculated to loosen and dissolve the ties of imperial unity. Should he happen to make a similar comparison in this country, some one in the see might sek him at what date the did Liberal policy which he now enlogizes flourished? Was it in 1888, when Mr. CHAM-name protested against Mr. FORSTER'S execution of the Liberal Coercion act?, Or in

1885, when he threatened to resign from the Cabinet if his colleagues attempted to renew correive legislation in any form? Having fixed the era of the old Liberalism, to which he refers so tenderly, perhaps he would explain why now he refuses to side with Mr. GLADSTONE in opposing a Tory Correlon act, though there is notoriously less crime in Ireland than at any other time within the memory of the present generation. As to land reform, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as

sured the tenant farmers of Ulster that he favored it, and looked forward to the time when every cultivator would be transformed into an owner of the land he tills. But, as he explained elsewhere, such a scheme of agrarian reform would, in his opinion, be not furthered, but endangered, by a Dublin Par-liament. Why, then, did Mr. CHAMDRILLAIN oppose the Land bill of Mr. GLADSTONE, which proposed to buy out the Irish land-lords by an act, not of the Dublin, but of the imperial Parliament, and to pledge the credit of the empire for the purchase money? In June, 1886, Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN, speaking from his place in the House of Commons, said he could not fully justify his opposition to the Home Rule bill which, taken separately, would have seemed to him less objectionable) without referring to the twin measure for the creation of a peasant proprietary. When the latter bill came up he attacked it on the very ground that the payment of ;Irish landlords was not relegated to Ireland, but that, on the contrary, the credit of the whole empire was pledged for it. Now he finds it convenient to take the opposite tack and contend that the protection of the landewner's interest is the business not of Ireland, but of the United

Much also he had to say about the rights of minorities, and particularly the claim of Ulster to a separate government. To define what he meant by Ulster was, of course a little difficult, seeing that a majority of the members of Parliament allotted to the northern province are Parnellites, and that even Londonderry and Belfast, those strongholds of Orangelsm, are represented by Home Rulers. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, however braced himself for the emergency, and en-deavored to make good his point by an amazing arithmetical calculation, to the following effect: The whole number of voters in Ulster at the last election, was, he said, a little short of 267,000. Nevertheless, he went on to say, the votes polled at the last election for 18 Ulater Unionists aggregated 890,000. This, as he justly observes, was a majority. It was also, we may add, about 3) times as many votes as there were cast. If his Ulster flourishes and figures are in

tended to make smooth his pathway in this country, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will find that he is reckoning without his Yankee host.

The Torpedo Fight at Newport.

While the honors of the sham battle which took place on Tuesday night in Newport harbor remain with the defence, nobody would say that the result settled the question against the practicability of torpedo warfare When it is remembered that the House Com mittee on Naval Affairs, in a report to the last Congress, declared that "the United States has not now a single torpedo boat, and our Government does not now own one automobile torpedo," it may be readily understood that the unsuccessful attack made upon the cruiser Atlanta demonstrates less the possibilities of torpedo warfare than the insufficiency of the appliances for conduct-

ing it now possessed by the navy.

Under the conditions of the mock combat, the cruiser was to be attacked by six steam aunches and four rowboats from the squad ron, each armed with one light spar torpedo, while various other pulling boats were to be employed as decoys, and also armed with hand torpedoes for attaching, if possible, to the various obstructions which the Atlanta would place about her. The object was to make the number of the attacking boats, which were under Commander CHESTER, so large that while the vessel was directing her lectric light from point to point, there would be an opportunity for one or more of the assaliants to steel unperceived within a dis-tance of twenty feet, which would complete a claim to having successfully torpedoed her. An umpire was stationed on each boat, and on each of the Atlanta's guard boats, and several of them on the cruiser. If the Atlanta was torpedoed once, she was to be considered as disabled; if twice, as destroyed. The torpedo boats on their part were to be judged out of action when exposed to fire from the heavy gums, the rapid-fire guns, the Gatlings, the musketry, or the bose of boiling water, during periods fixed respectively for these defences. The actual result was that every boat of the flotilla was adjudged to be out of action long before it had arrived within the distance fixed upon as effective. The condition which proved fatal was the one which ruled them out for being under an effective fire during fifteen seconds while within the beams of the search light. Capt. Bunce made a very judicious manœuvre by shifting the position of his vessel, just before sunget, into more open water, thus requiring s modification of the courses to be taken by But the great work was done by the search light, which picked them out rapidly and caused them one after another to be dis-

The value of the electric light in aiding the defence of vessels against surprises by torpedo boats is demonstrated by this attack upon the Atlanta. The ease with which boat after boat was detected at a distance sufficient to allow its disabling was remarkable The great value also of rapid-fire cannon in defence against torpedo boats was practisally shown. But the question of the effec of attack by swift modern torpedo boats and by seif-moving torpedoes, which can be sent under water from a long distance, must wait for demonstration until such appliances have been obtained. The new torpedo boat lately called fee by Secretary Whitness is to have a speed of at least 22 knots, and tor-pedo boats are already in existence which go 24 knots. It will be seen in how brief a time such boats could dash across an interval of half a mile, and with what dames a large flo-tilla of them could invest a war also.

Annexation in South Africa. When the Zulus wished to tell the English two years ago that they no longer had land enough left to produce food, they plaintively summed up their grievances in these words: "You English took from us all our choicest lands in what you call the Reserve Territory, and now the Boers have taken away one-half of what you left us. What

injury have we done you that you should thus eat us up completely ?" When CRITWATO, four years ago, was sent back to Zululand as King, his cousin Usi-BEPU, who held the northeast part of the country, refused to recognize his former sovereign, defeated the King in a hard battle, and was driving him toward the British Reserve, when the broken-hearted ruler sud-denly died. DINIEULU, the sighteen-yearold on of the dead King, seeing his father's country overrun by the soldiers of the vic-torious Uniberu, appealed to some Bosm who lived near the frontley, to help him drive

the rebel chief back, promising them a large tract of land along the border in return for their aid. The Boers consented, DINIEULU was proclaimed King, and UMIERPU was defeated; but the wily Boers, in spite of DINI-gulu's protests, retained all the country they had helped to capture and set up the new Boer republic. It is this republic, which was recognized in November last by Great Britain, that has just become a part of the Transvaal or south African republic. It embraces one-third of the fairest and most fer tile part of a once splendid native kingdon whose genial climate and rich soil permitted even the uncivilized Zulus to attain a certain

degree of prosperity.

Thus the Boers it appears are to be the bene ficiaries of the Zulu war, that bitter struggle which ruined the natives without giving the British invaders any compensatory advantages. It is a curious illustration of the inefficiency of British rule in south Africa that three months after the Transval entered into a solemn convention in London to prevent its citizens from encroaching on land beyond its borders, the Boers seized the great district that England had conquered and that has now become a part of the Transvaal republic.

Sand and Moonshine.

Mr. MURAT HALSTRAD recently expressed the opinion that the returns of the election of November, 1984, falled to exhibit Mr. CLEVELAND as a strong candidate in New York. This is so true that it is a truism. We did not suppose that anybody anywhere -not even Mr. CLEVELAND himself-really

entertained a notion to the contrary. Yet here is the Washington Post comment-ing as follows upon the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette's observation:

"It is singular that the official figures which electe to Causeland, and not Blaim, President of the United States are proof of the weakness of the former. It looks to us as it they were evidence of his strength."

With all the prestige of his tremendous tidal-wave majority for Governor in 1882, before he had made either friends or enemies, and with the Democratic organization in the hands of his friends, Mr. CLEVELAND carried New York in 1884 by a plurality of 1,047 in a total vote of 1,171,263. That was less than one-tenth of one per cent.

That infinitesimal margin is the only foun-

dation for GROVER CLEVELAND'S present political existence. It was the result of the most grotesque fluke in all the history of

American politics.
One year later another New York Democrat, DAVID BENNETT HILL, carried the State by a plurality of 11,134 in a total vote of 1.026,239. That was the result of no fluke, but was the inevitable consequence of Gov-ernor Hill's strength with the Democratic voters of New York.

HILL is stronger in New York to-day than he was in 1885, while CLEVELAND is weaker than he was in 1884.

Up to the present time the second-term anvass has been conducted in New York by Mr. CLEVELAND's promoters on the assumption that the Democrats of the rest of the country were demanding his renomination. Outside of New York Mr. CLEVELAND is arged upon the Democratic voters as the only candidate who can carry the great olvotal State.

It is a flimsy fabric, for the warp is a strand of sand, and the woof a thread of moonshine.

An Ohio Democrat Trying to Smash the Ohio Democracy.

Mr. M. D. HARTER of Mansfield is a member of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio. Apparently he is the whole committee, for he seems to be running the cam-paign in his own profound and original way. He is a free trader, and has got the idea into his noddle that the Ohio people are pining for free trade. So he has been scattering free trade literature through the State with a liberal hand, at the expense of the committee. The exchange tables of the Suckeye Democratic editors sag with solid disquisitions and dissertations on ree trade. The Post Office boxes are crammed with free trade circulars. Mr. HARTER and some of his abettors have begun to preach free trade from the hill tops and the school houses. In fact, Mr. HARTER and his are running the campaign innocently but powerfully in the interest of Mr. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER. The grim grin that grackles across the peaceful expanse of John Service se conntenence se he contemplates the missionary activity of his townsman, must be a beautiful subject for instantaneou photography.

It is probably too late to call Mr. HABTES off, but the sooner he is twitched into masterly inactivity the better for the Ohio Democrats. The protectionist Democrats

are getting angry.

But the Republicans are happy.

While in Omaha yesterday Mr. CLEVELAND failed to visit and inspect the historic gin palace from which his predecessor, Mr. R. B. HATER, derived part of his income after leaving the White House.

This will be the hardest day in all the glad new year for Columbia College sophomores. The freshmen will march upon the campus in a body, and every one of them will swing a cane, with which performance the sophomores are bound by resolution not to interfere. It will be harrowing, no doubt; but if the sopho-mores really think came rushing is wicked, let them content their souls with soft adages to he affect that he who controls his temper is greater than he that rushes a whole class of en. Besides, he has an easier and safer

As an educational tour-Mr. CLEVELAND being the person to be educated-it is an un-

The country, too, has learned some things. We have just heard from the Canadian explorers who were sent last spring to the big country where the Yukon takes its rise to look for the gold that is said to abound there, and to add new facts to our maps, which are hardly replete with information about that region. As they say nothing about gold, they have probably found no very glittering surface indi-eations of that popular metal. They tell us, however, that they have collected many facts relating to the disputed boundary line between Canada and Alaska. This is good news, par-ticularly if they are able to allay our anxiety with regard to Mount St. Elias, whose abiding

Alassa or Canada or a little of both. We are believed to the Hon. George M.

Van Horsen lossome interesting information respecting the celebrated lines on the Pretty Waltzer. It appears have in Bohn's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations the task in question are ascribed to Ton Moone. The fourth line is written thus:

"What, pant and rectine on another than me! As our readers will remember, Postmaster HENDEIX quotes the line differently: "What, panting recline on snother than me!"

And Gov. Annuew of Massachusetts, with whom this literary and philosophical inquiry originated, gives a still different version: "What, panting reclined on another than me!" Between these differing constructions of the between these differing constructions of the verse, Judge Van Homen, like the scholar he is, prudently abstains from any dogmatical decision; and following his example, we will also leave the controversy to the impartial judgment of mankind.

BY THE EARS IN WISCONSIN. Bad Feeling Following the Freeldent's Viett

From the Utsoupo Systems

the President's Wisconsis visit will be felt a long time after he has gone. Politically the State will be in hot water. The Democrats are angry over what they call Col. Vilas's hoggishness in appropriating the President entirely to himself. The Grand Army men are more than ever incensed at the Administration on account of the treatment of Gen. Fairshild by those who had the arrangements in charge, and social jealousies have been arqueed that will cause Cleveland's active friends to shed tears of blood before they are through with it. Unfortunately for the Postmaster-Ciencral he will be held responsible for it all, and will have to bear the brunt of the storm that is to come. This being his own State, and he being a member of the President's official family, he had detaited all the arrangements with the secret purpose of hastening his Vice-Presidential aspirations. He is the only Democrat of prominence in the Blace who has been allowed to come within halling distance of the President. It began to dawn on the people to-day that Gen. E. B. Bragg, Col. Vilar's rival for the leadership of the Democrasy in Wisconsin, limi not taken say part whatever in the recordion of the President. Those who remember how he sittred up Tammany Hall Democrats at the Chicago Convention by declaring that Vilas could not earry Wisconsin they will understand for the enemies he had made may the surprised at this, but when they remember that he recently declared that Vilas could not carry Wisconsin they will understand the situation. Gen. Bragg was invited to the Milwaukee banquet, but so far as heard from he was not raquested to come here. He sont a very brief letter of regree to the Merchants' Association at Milwaukee plending professional energements, but no one believes that business would keep him from paying his respects to the first Democratic President who ever visited Wisconsin if he could do so under droumannesses and there is a widespread belief that it todes no good to Vilas or the Administration. His chief, benchman here, it is true, did all he could to perfect the arrangements for the President of Malicann, he could not do less. His work, therefore, ents no figure so far as politice goes, and when t hoggishness in appropriating the President entirely to himself. The Grand Army men are

ents no figure so far as politics goes, and when the visit is ended he will still be in a position to follow any line of section laid out by his chief.

But it is from the Grand Army people that Vilas and his boom and the Administration have now the most to fear. Democratic politicians may be besten back into the ranks, but the old soldiers cannot, as Col. Vilas will soon find out. All the bitterness growing out of the pension vetces and the rebel flag order has been intensified by the treatment of Gen. Pairchild. In Grand Army circles this is now the one topic of conversation, and Vilas is held responsible. No one in Madison is more given to entertaining than tien. Fairchild, and on no former occasion of this sort have those managing them failed to put him in the front in making arrangements. Had he been asked this time no one doubts that he would have done all in his power to make the President's stay agreeable. The failure to invite him is looked upon as simply a piece of Vilas's spite on account of his criticisms upon the rebeing order, but if it had stopped there possibly it might have been endured. The spite against Gen. Fairchild has extended to his friends, and men of prominence in the Grand Army, like Col. Oakley and others, have been entirely overlooked. The members of the order are quiet now, but they have no hesitancy in saying that measures will be taken to show their displeasure when the President has departed and they can do so without appearing discourteous at their own home.

Another thing that helps along this feeling of opposition was the treatment of Gen. Grier by the President at St. Louis, the story of which was brought back by some prominent drand Army people from the encampment, and is just now becoming public. Gen. Grier was one of those who invited the President the heroident at St. Louis the story of which was brought back by some prominent drand Army people from the encampment, and is just now becoming public. Gen. Grier was one of those who know the President hall of the President t

becomes generally known in Grand Army circles.

The social jealousies aroused here will also cause trouble in the future. In that matter, as in everything else concerning the Wisconsin trip, Col. Vilas's hand is seen. It was announced very early that the President and his wife would be entertained entiroly at Col. Vilas's. This was a clear indication that Col. Vilas's. This was a clear indication that Col. Vilas did not purpose to let any one else have anything to do with the matter, and no one has offered anything. It has aroused a good deal of social feeling among those who say they will be here after the President returns to Washington, and they promise a stinging revenge.

Judge Denebue. From the Herald.

We notice that two of our morning contemporaries vigorously oppose the renomina-tion of Judge Charles Donohue. Be has been a sound and honest Judge, and if he is renombench will be an undoubted advantage to the people. We know of no good reason why he ald not be continued in the Judgeship for another term, and do not believe the kind of opposition which has manifested itself to his omination ought to or will have weight with

TEN DAYS WITH THE CYCLOPEDIA. The Complete Story of a Short Campaign a Viewed by Ontsiders.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gasette. no longer in doubt that the Presiden oft Washington with a complete set of prepared speeches, which had been put in type for him at the adent of the office has admitted, by his

been put in type. That was one reason for the impossi-bility of changing the programme. The Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and St. Louis speeches

rere delivered according to programme, and all of thes Just at this point Tau Sun's article broke out, showing that the American Cyclopedia had been drawn upon, and ridioulously reproduced. This caused the omission at Chicago from the President's speech of stadistical matter, but, by mistake, the original alip was given out to the press by the associated Press reporter. The comparison between the speech as delivered and that which was printed is one of the curionities of politi-

sal literature. From the New York Tribune. A very serious thing has happened the President. He

Miss Borthe Von Hillers-A Correction.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I find in that interesting daily compilation of yours, the Sun-beams, a paragraph relating to a most estimable lady which does her injustice, and I appeal to you in the con-fidence that you will make the necessary correction. I refer to Miss Bertha von Hillern, a well-known artist, who is spoken of in your columns as having been some years ago "notorious as a frequent participant in long-distance walking matches for women." This is followed by the statement that she is "a person of eccentric ides and little delicacy." This is all wrong, and very wrong

ndeed. Miss von Hillern never courted notoriety nor had any of any kind, and never walked in a walking match. She undertook to demonstrate to American ladies that hard walking would tose up the whole system and produce better general health than was then provident among woman. Her endurance walks were constemnanced and patronized by Reston's best ladies. She employed a pro-fessional walker to walk alongside with her, as yon would give a running mate to a trotter; but, finding that the woman used liquor to keep up, she discharged her. The interest in her undertaking was then very great, and a lady volunteered to finish the walk with her, part-ly for her encouragement and partly for herself as a test. This lady was the now more widely celebrated land-scapist, Miss M. J. H. Becket, now of New York, who inding a stanch character in Miss von Hillern, induced her to become her pupil, and the two settled in the wil-derness of the Shenandoah Valley studying their forest nteriors in that picturesque neighborhood.

They were thus buried during eight months of the year

for eight years, and during the remaining four months exhibited and sold pictures in Boston, Philadelphia, and magnificent charity they devoted a whole year's time income to an effect to save the life of a promising year.

Ay writer and took her to Piorida, but never worked in

worked in.

The two indicates both strict Catholics and Miss von Hillern in particular in ignification assessment. The averagent that she is of Rive sileacy is cruciar unjust. She continues in her forcin the strict sileacy is cruciar unjust. She continues in her forcin the sileacy is cruciar unjust. She continues in her forcin the sileacy is a studied in hew York. Both are of the highest cost a studie in hew York. Both are of the highest cost a studie in hew York. Both are of the highest cost in high the North and the Studies of Tass Str.

Quito a Different Market.

The President pulled eight big black become of Lake Semboin on seturator, Tan Sun may opposite the tener of his speeches, but not to the bane of his Sahing.

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Adopting the School Budget, At a special meeting of the Board of Educa

Passale County Nominations

THE BUN has at times given instances of the peculiar idiom current among the Whye gaog. Here is the latest:

ay, stuff, give us or trade; I want ter take me pig

A FIRST PIGHT AUDIENCE.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAT.

However snug and trim Almee's figure was on the

stage, she was not accustomed to use cursets whenever she could dispusise with them. In her travels with her company she usever wore them except on the stage, though these she wore then cost lots of money.

When the politicians return from Albany or Saratoga special preparation is made for their reception at a big salpop across the way from the cale as the Grand Central depot. The free lunch counter is made marvellously attractive and an exira stock of liquor is put in. Politicians know it as the Travellers' Recuperator. When

the politicians are to go out similar preparations are

the positionals are to go out stimular proparations are inade in another barroom on the Vanderbit avenue side of the Hudson Biver station. This place is in the rear of a grocery store, and is known only to the initiated. There is no style there, but there is rivalry with the Travellers' Eccuperator for the praises of customers for the liquor and lunch. This place is known as the Travellers' Fortifier. Every political has been there.

An old man who wears an seed beaver and is very

mild mannered but quite loquacious is to be seen in public places almost every everius, and all who know him speak to him with great respect. He is one of the ten

surviving Southern Senators who went out of the United States Senate to cast their lots with the Confederacy in 1801. He is Thomas L. Clingman, who used to represent North Carolina in the Senate, and who once received the warmest pealse from the aged Nathaniel Mana, whose record of continuous service in Congress is longer than that of any other man. Mr. Clingman was a fire eater in early life, but is the gentless of men now, and believes he has discovered a mineral which is far batter.

il early fire, but is the gentlest of men now, and be leves he has discovered a mineral which is far better for electric lights than the carbon points.

Will Gillette, the anthor-actor, whose father was once

They were boarding at a quiet summer place in Con-nections at the time. Gillette then wanted to dramatize "Editha's Burglar," but Mrs. Burnett had little teith in

It for stage purposes. She is now amazed that it should have made such a bit. Bourke Cockran is an omnivorous newspaper reader.

and reads with the rapidity of an exchange editor.
When he comes down town in the morning he has a lapful of papers, and by the time he has reached the City
liall station he has gone through them all. He saves
THE SUN for careful reading, and unless there is some-

thing in the others that he wants to keep he throws them away. In the evening, on his way house, he care-fully folds Tun Evenine Sun and puts it in his pocket.

and glances rapidly through all the others. If nothing strikes his eye in them the brakemen get them.

William W. Crapo, who was so long in Congress, and has been promisently mentioned as a candidate of the Republicans for Governor of Massachusetts, has been in New York for saveral days. He is a delicate-looking man, and very diffident in manner. But he has been fortunate since the Massachusetts Republicans went back on him, and in his rather threadlesse ocat pocket carries a

deal more than a million and have it honored. He is regarded now as one of the riohest men in Massachu-setts. He might have been Senator in Hoar's place if he

Of all the reflex celabrities, the man who looks or thinks be looks like the late President Arthur, and who travels on the strength of such resemblance is the most complacent. He is large and fiorid, and he wears his whiskers and moustache after the manner of the late President. He made quite a reputation in Broadway saloons and cafes while the late General Arthur was

again, posing as the hero of s chance recembiance, and emiling when he is alluded to as the "Ghost."

An exceedingly plain and unimpressive looking woma

If freshmen took a hint from an experience of Major Edward Meaton, who afterward become a Mew York lawrer, they night escape hasing as he did. Heaton was a Major when he entered Yale, having won his shoulder straps during the way. Some of the young kids in the sophemore class, at which handsome Col. James M. Varnum, the New York politicism, was a member, thought it would be funny to hear the old man, as Heaton was called, so they descended upon him. Heaton had led his regiment into action at Fetersburg, and was a fighter. When he heard the boys at his door he warned their away. They didn't go. They broke the door open, and a pictol buillet whitsed over their heads. Heaton stood there with his revolver, which he had fired for a warning over their heads, and his face showed that the next time lie weuldn't fire so high. He wasn't hazed. But he became very popular afterward.

A good many of the men who are prominent in affaire in this city have taken up amateur farming as a fad. Channey M. Depow mays it could them more to raise a turnip timn the regetables for his take coal is a year, and nothing delights Depow more than to twis these stantents on their farming experiences.

Two men stood looking up into a free finite City Halt. Some of the People Seen at Wallack's-The Most Benutiful Weman, A saturnine and cynical man drifted into Delmonico's yesterday afternoon and sank down at a table near one of the windows where a number of his friends were chatting and drint ing. The newcomer was greeted with cordial ity and saked what he would drink.

"Absinthe," he said shortly.
"Where did you so last night, Billy?" aske the host a moment afterward, as he watched the absinthe disappear slowly but surely from

the sight of man.
" Wallack's," suid the other, shortly. "It was a great first night," said the host

" Was it?" said the arrival, inconteally "So the papers said this morning," replied the other. "Wealth, beauty, genius, and fash-ion were said to be there, and the outpouring was as notable a one as the town has seen o measure on their farming experiences.

Two men stood looking up into a tree in the City Hall Park the other day, and is five uninotes they were surrounded by a great throug all staring with might and main at a red-headed woodpecker that was boring for a worm. They stood there until hirdy flow away. The circumstance caused a gentleman who saw it to say that in some respects Rew York was the most provincial agot on earth. "Fancy a crosed collected to stare at a bird in Chicago or St. Lonia," said he, as he termed away. Frobably there are more birds in small

ng back in his chair and lighting a fresh cigar, "when the papers puzzle me. I'll tell you who were there last night. Unquestionably the most noted figure in the house was Kyrie Bellew, who transferred his presence from one box to another with a languishing gait and drooping shoulders. In all he visited tion between two of the lower boxes that were tion between two of the lower boxes that were filled by groups of women, who may or may not have been in society. I have no means of knowing, except that I know they are not in the swarger set. Hellow posed beautifully among them. In the proseenium box, next to the stage, was Mr. Anson Pond and a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gilmore. Gilmore's hair is turning gray. He was in evening dress, and he sat reposefully in his corner, the picture of respectability, eminence, and worth. It made me soo to look at him. Mrs. Gilmore wors a wonderful green Paris gown and bonnet. She was by long odds the most beautiful and distinguished looking woman in the boxes. John Hoey, the Adams Express man, and his wife, who, by the way, was a leading lady at Waliack's in the olden time, sat in the stalls near Joe Mora. Mora looked rather flaby, but he had his moustache with him, and that saved the ship. In an upper box sat Budolph Aronson and two of his sisters, and an adjoining box was made radiant by the efficient dayling presence of Jim Barton Key, the foridinced advance agent of Mrs. James Brown Potter; Will Perzell, formerly a grocer, then the husband of Marie Prescott, and now the bosom friend of the world at large, and Al Weber and his wife, who was formerly Miss Irene Perry of the burlesque stage. Dr. Robertson and Harrison Grey Fiske sat chatting comiortably together in the body of the house, near a man and woman who were both notably handsome two rears ago—Clarence Collins and his wife, formerly Rosalba Beecher. of the Casino.

"How about the old-time Wallackian firstalled by groups of women, who may or may

pear a man and woman who were both notably handsome two years acc—Clarence Collins and his wife, formerly Rosalba Beccher. of the Casino.

"How shout the old-time Wallackian first-nighters"

"Judge Brady was there, and so was Gen. Sickles, but I missed Dinsmore, Douglass, and Livingston. The Cutting boys were on hand with their blond meustaches and sleepy eyes. Col. McCaull came all the way from Philadelphia to see the show. He was radiant over the reception of Bellman in the Quaker City, as the sales were larger than on the opening night of Henry Irving himself. Harry Edwards, looking like the partiarch of the house, sat and chatted as interestedly with his wife as though she was his sweetheart, and the Marquis Croisic, who is accused of having a passionate desire to enter into conversation with Delmonico's waiters here, sat in a front row as usual, with the partner of his sorrows, his joys, and his appetite, Selina Dolaro, looking healthy and happy after her long slege of lineas, smiled at her friends about the house. Charley Martin, the real estate man, sat near Marshal Wilder, who rose after the second act and toddled out with the remark that he was going to get some cheese to bait. The Mousetrap with. Clever Georgie Drew-Barrymore sat well down toward the stage between two very sleek, amooth, and chubby looking gentlemen—Sam King and Jeff George. Dr. C. M. Richmond occupied three chairs. He sat in the middle one, while his whiskers gracefully ower-shadowed the other two. In his shirt front were three large and white substances that looked very much like wisdom teeth, and which were supposed to be a delicate and insinuating indication of the doctor's dental profession. They were not teeth, however, but specimens of a chemical substance which Dr. Richmond has just invented, and which is intended for fireproof cement to put in public buildings. All of the critics sat In a vast and imposing row, looking fatigued and biese, and there was the most beautiful woman in the bouse was turned on her he most beautiful

then." She was the handsomest woman in the audience."
Who was she with?"

Tuesday's registry shows some strange results. There

susually a large increase over the previous year in As-embly districts Twesty-two, Twenty-three, and Twen-y-four, which include nearly all there is of New York-shove Fifty-ninth street. This year they show a falling

off of fust thirty-three votes, though every other part of

the Thirteenth from Senatorial and Judgeship hone

Sixty persons, on an average, vote from Blackwell's

There is Bitle contest for the Coronership so far this year. Dr. M. J. B. Messemer is a candidate for renorm

nation on the Democratic side. John Simpson, Repub-lican leasier in the Sixth Assembly, is stated for the Re-publican nomination. He was a candidate for the As-sembly in 1870, in 1870, and again last year. On each

Major James Haggerty is a candidate for State Senate

n J. J. Utilen's district. He was elected to the Lagis ature from the Twentisth Assembly in 1881, in 1882, in 1883, and in 1884. In 1885 he did not get a renomination,

In the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twenty second Assem

They have three factions in the Labor party in the

eventh Assembly district, where the strength of the

organization there lest year was but 1,2001. Each of the spective branches has a newspaper man as its mouth sea, and the interchange of incendiary letters is al out investant. The difficulty seems to turn on the ques

tion of who ought to be the Chairman of the organizatio

In 1880 Garfield carried the Ninth Assembly district

by a majority of 451. In 1894 it went for Cleveland by 684. The year following Hill had 601 majority. Last year Peckham had nearly 1,100 over Daniels. "The old

Ninth ward" of pre-slavery Republicanism is a thing of the past. The Ninth is now good Democratic ground.

The hypocrisy of Cleveland's pretended civil service

rate apparent from the fact that Charles Davis, a mamber of the Custom House Civil Service Board, is well-known and notive Cleveland man from Broome

country, and lately undertook to centrol the Brooms Gentry Convention for Gleveland, and John A. Mason, the Secretary of the Board, was a Circless support of the State Committee from Newvoright

The largest falling off in the registry in a

rotes. Last year Hoosevelt had 60,435.

WHAT POLITICIANS ARE SAYING.

was making her way slowly down Broadway yesterday, when she discovered her reflection in a big mirror that had been set out on the sidawalk. Thereupon she stopped short, crossed with an air of elegant leisure to the mirror, and, stepping up to it, surveyed herself comagain. After this she fixed her vell with satisfaction selved their flual papers of naturalisation in the Court of Common Pleas. This year the number of "last" pa gave her bustle two or three vicious thum down the back of her dress, pulled down her o pers granted in this court during the same period is 903 From Jan. 1, 1887, to Oct. 1, 1887, 6, 337 persons declared their intention to become citizens. Of this number 3,894 salled down the street again, the observed of all ob ervers, but not embarraged in the slightest degr

their intention to become c were natives of Germany.

town has, to some extent, increased

For the first time since August a full week has passed without there being a new candidate for the nomination of Judge in the Eighth Judicial district, now held by F. J. Gedney. There were fourteen candidates in the Fall ANSWERS TO DAIRY'S CONUNDRUM. Several Different Suggestions and One New

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please le me answer Dalay M. C.'s conundrum in yesterday's Sur Tell her that she ought to cut the acquaintance of that Tell her that she ought to cut the acquaintance of that young man who set in the street car while a lady steed. I think it's diagnating the way the men in this city treat the women in the street cars. I saw five men sitting while I stood in a Sixth avenue car this morning, and I looked right at every one of them and they all pretended not to see me. I just wish I knew some of them, so I could out their acquaintance for treating me se.

tention she had structed

The statement, generally published, to the effect tha the Republican leaders in the Seventh and Minth Assem bly districts had combined to shut out the Republican To run Epiron or The Sun—Str: Will you send the accompanying ticket to the mosthly meeting of our
romen's rights obly to Dainy M. C., who is so disturbed
the send of the se is a bit of shallow rumor. The Thirteenth Assembly dis-trict votes on Jodgeship with the Fifteenth, not with the Seventh and Ninth. The Republican nomination for Senator goes this year to the Seventh Assembly district

drum.

To was Entron of The Sun—Sir: If Daisy M. C.'s friend who sat while a lady stood in a street car, was on his war home after a day shard work, as he probably ways to give up my seat to a lady, even when I was coursed to stand, but I have sworth off, though, and now it keep my seat unless the woman is old or looks more threat than I am. I think circumstances, not sex, should govern. Daisy ought to tell her friend he did just right, instead of cutting his sequantence. A Mas Who Sitz.

A MAR WHO BITS. To the force of The Sun—Sir: It Dainy M. O. and other women like her would take half as much pains to thank the ries who do give them scate in street care as they do to find fanls with those who do not perhaps they would have less cause to complain of having to stand in the ears. stand in the eart.

To run fibring or Tan Sun—Ner. Ament Miss Dalay M. C. "grivance in your issue of this date, permit me to office a few remarks.

It is irruly wooderful how largely bashfulness plays have with one's mainters. The politeet may at times to positively rude through accessed this paintal emotion.

The effort of addressing a stranger in a car full of critical speciators, especially if she be standing several feet away with her back to viaw. Is very often too much for the courage of even the most polite. Supposing these conditions to prevail in the case of Miss Dalay's friend, one can readily understand his inaction, mere especially if he be diffident.

Again, it is a question in my wind.

one can reastly interested as inaction, mere especially if he be diffident.

Again, it is a question in my mind, and, is all probability, in the minds of others, that in a crowded car standing is preferable to stitute. Brighting this theory, it would esteen myself impolite were it to other a lady my sent as I would, instead of doing her a courtesy, be really selfably accommodating myself.

If Miss Dakey's friend holds my ideas. I am sure be is more worthy of commiseration and compliment than occours. Yours, &c.

Oct. 12.

ion resterday the budget for the ensuing year was dopted. The estimate for expenses is \$4.25,300, to which is to be added \$1.120,500 for sites and buildings which is to be added \$1.120,500 for sites and buildings and one siddle to be purchased and six new buildings and one addition to a present building to be erected. There was a sharp discussion ever the appropriation for the Manistral School, but it turned wholly upon the usefulness of that institution a question beyond the Scard's control, as it is required by law to maintain the school, and although several members denounced it as a humburg, the sum asked by the committee was voted. In discussing a proposed new site in the Ninsteenth ward it was stated on authority of the trustees of that ward, that 1.134 applicants had been turned away because of lack of room.

The Passaic County, N. J., Republicans nom-nated Adderman Joseph H. Queckenbush of Paterson resterday for Sheriff, and J. B. S. Goodridge, Dr. F. H. Sice, and Charles R. Eulan for Coroners. Whyo Vernacular

A young man with raven hair and dark eyes, wearing a slik hat and fawa-onlored fall overcoat, with clear men, and considered one of the princes of the gang support a brother member in real street peaters and an

Mr. Bob Hilliard Robbing Mr. Berry Wall of his Hard Earned Laurele.

One of the most beautiful tableaux of local New York life was seen yesterday in a bright October sunlight on upper Broadway. Mr attired in gorgeous and captivating raiment. He surveyed himself complacently in the window of the big drug store on Thirtieth street and Broadway, and then, arranging the rose in his buttonhole with a careless wave of the hand, he took up a position on the corner, and gazed keenly down Broadway.

THE NEW RING OF THE DUDES,

gazed keenly down Broadway.

Five women started back spasmodically, a car horse succeed, and the driver of a hansom clutched wildly at his reins and recled half over backward.

It was at this moment that Mr. Charles Rice came out of the doors of a "Pickwick," and, catching a glimpse of the gorgeousness across the street, he gently crossed the car tracks, and, stapping up within a few feet of Mr. Hilliard, fell into an striftude of deep and admiring contemplation. Both men stood there for a long while. Hilliard was wrapt in an introspective realization of his limate splendor, while Major Rice's war-besten countenance and classed hands were indicative only of honest during the contemplation. Hilliard wore varnished boots, white duck over-gaiters, gray trousers something exceedingly fetching in the way of buff waisfeosts, a scarlet tie, a towering collar, a snugly-fitting wine-dolored coat, the glossiest of boavers, the reddest of gloves, and the natifiest of cames. Roses and pswerry lent the linal touch to his attire. Major Rice continued to stare at his friend until he had absorbed every detail of his attire, and then, stepping up to him, he touched him on the shoulder and said, in a tone of deep leeling:

"Bob, you've won in a canter."

"Won what?" asked the actor.

"The cup," said Major Rice, shortly, "Berry Wall isn't in it at all. He thinks he is and so do some of his friends, but he does't trot in the same class. When it comes to sizing up against you in the matter of clothes he is lost in a cloud of dust before the race begins. Berry Wall! Bah! Why, he isn't in it."

Major Rice conveyed the object of his admiration across the street after this, and they entered the "Pickwick" arm in arm. Five women started back spasmodically, "There are times." said the newcomer, lean

The Inwardness of the Beal with Abber-

The talk of the town just now is largely interspersed with the name of Wallack. For a day or two last week Lester Wallack was seen sunny side of the street in the afternoon, and wandered about the dark recesses of what was once his theatre, with his hands clasped behind him, and a rather melancholy look on his still handsome face. His figure is still elegant and youthful, the dark moustache has the true Walack ourl, and his eyes are bright. He does not look to be seventy-odd years of age. In man-ner he is always a polished and amiable man of the world. Lester Wallack now owns nothing, though he will receive from the Btar Theatre rental the sum of \$10,000 a year for six years to

rental the sum of \$10,000 a year for six years to come. The true inwardness of the Abbey deal was told last night by a man who was intimately concerned in the transaction.

"Wallack," said this gentleman, "had long since lost all of hismoney, and was at the mercy of Theodore Moss, his partner. The latter decided to sell out the theatre, and, to that end, he approached Abbey. Abbey was willing to take the Star and Wallack's Theatres, but when Moss made his conditions the younger manager demurred. These conditions were that Abbey should take the two theatres at a very high rental, pay Lester Wallack \$10,000 a year for five years and Arthur Wallack \$5,000 a year for five years. Mose's idea was apparently to get the Wallacks off his hands. When they took him in their employ as an office boy Theodore Moss, or Moses, drow \$8 a week. He finally owned everything. Abbey refused to pay Mr. Wallack \$10,000 a year for the pays, and the matter was finally compromised by fixing on a rate of interest for the rent of the Star Theatre \$10,000 in excess of the lowest offer. This \$10,000 coes to Lester Wallack. Abbey would not for an instant consider the question of keeping Arthur Wallack in his theatre. None of the many sons of America's most finished comedian have inherited any of the genius of their father or grand-father.

-San Diego's richest Chinaman is dead. His name was fow Kee, and his estate is worth \$500,000.
—Mr. F. R. Crawshay, a Glamorganshire magistrate, was recently fined \$25 and costs for spearing a salmon in the Ewenny River in July last.

—Francis Genail, who recently died in St.

Louis at the age of 98, used to tell how he once had a chance to buy for \$10 a plot of land that now, at a fair valuation, is worth \$25,000,000. —Chicago policemen are now having what they call "Anarchist drill." They meet in squads every other day, and are instructed in the use of Winchester rifes, with which every policemen on the force is said to be aumitted.

One thing that a person would notice upon returning to Philadelphia after an absence of many years, says a newspaper of that city, would be the change of architecture. Another thing would be the

-Col. Marmon, Governor of the Pueblosin
New Mexico, will take a company of twenty-four well-

military drill. These Indians are remarkable horsement and are also expert in the Equave drill.

—Rockdale county, Ga., has a rather stringent and peculiar liquor law. But one person in the county is permitted to sell liquor; he is appointed by the Grand Jury; can sail for medicinal purposes only, and cannot keep on hand more than ten gallons of spirita.

—Mr. Lohr, who runs a sawmill near Baintides Ge in Alexander. bridgs, Ga., in digring a well, came upon an apparently inexhaustible bed of kaolin at the depth of thirty fer-it is a very bright ore in color, contains no sand, and a almost of the consistency of wax. The deposit is valuable. —An eight-year-old girl in Marlboro, Conn.

is well supplied with living ancestors, having beside her father and mother, two grandmothers, two grand-fathers, two great-grandmothers two great-grand-fathers, and one great-grandmother who is almost

-Here's news for those sportsmen who are anxious to get a shot at a buffalo before they disapped from the Continent: The Cheyenne Leader says that a herd of 200 has been found in the Big Horn Mountains Pitythe whole herd couldn't be saved and protected by -Conscience works slowly often, but if at

all encouraged, will have its own way. Nineteen years ago a woman stole \$10 from the pocketbook of Mrs. Annie Tomilia of Mauricatown, N. J., while she was lying ill on a schooner at Boston. The other day the this sent a \$20 bill to Mrs. Tomilia, with a note telling when and how the money had been taken.

—Old Dick, a rebel war horse, died in Sep-

Island every year, and they are not prisoners either The penal institutions there are included in the Twen tieth Assembly district of this city. The polling place tember last, aged 33 years. He was bought in Cincie-natti and broughts to Ashtabula county, Ohio, by Lucius Thompson, and remained with him for twenty-vis-years. The many scars he had on him showed that he for voluntary sojourners on the island and efficials is at was bullet proof; even lightning struck him about a year ago, but he survived it and died of old age. —Capt. S. T. Bullard of Coldwater, Mich. New York, comparing the first day of 1866 with Tuesday ast, is the Twenty-Sirst, which is the strongest Republican district in town. The Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh, which are also Republican, show a falling off. It does not look as if the Republican county ticket to be nominated next Tuesday will get much more than \$5,000

set done, but the animal was sold to a horse dealer, wie er's wagon, and put an end to the bad treatment by fr ing four bullets into her head.

-King Humbert of Italy often causes an-Hoyance and embarrassment by taking fancy to any li-tic nevelty which he may see in the hands of any of his courtiers. So matter what it is—a came of rare wood. courtiers. No matter what it is a cantastic watched Majesty will show such an intense desire to possess! that finally the object is offered him, and it is always replaced by a present of double or triple its value.

and ran independent against Henry Steinert, who had the support of Tammany, the County Democracy, Irving Hall, and the Republicans. Haggerty received 2.001 votes and Steinert 2.007. If Major Haggerty runs it will be as the nomines of the united Democracy against E. P. Hagan, Labor candidate. -"Gentlemen, the best of all monarchies is the one where the king is felt everywhere wither being observed," remarked King Humbert of Italy as day, when a warm conversation was carried on in his presence as to the best form of monarchy. And the best form of a republic !" asked on Ambassador. "It

bly districts the various liquor deniers' associations are strongly Republican, and in the Eighth and Thirteenth they have lent rood aid in the past in sending Republi-oan Assembly men to Albany. bre of the social fabric that no place remains for a kind ... Ex-President Jas. C. Clarke of the Illinois

entral, Chief Engineer L. H. Clarke of the Lake Short Major Edmund Welk, a civil engineer, and R. R. Club both of Sait Lake City, have ridden 1,000 miles by wagon, the longest on record. They started from Sci-Lake City on July 23, and, without intermission of a six gle day, rode for fifty three days, not stopping until ! arrived at Norfolk, Neb. It means some day a new route to the coast, and that the Hilmois Central is on the okout for new territory.

-A French opera manager was in despair at the prospect of having to produce "L'Africame" will white negroes in the ballet, because the dancers refused oung and pretty girls must color their faces, because rould do them no harm, while the old and plain would be allowed to appear without black faces, cause they had more need to take care of the proto get on more black than any of the others, and whet the ballet was on the stage a haif dozen extra calculated find to be used to keep the audience from thinking the lights mad all gone out.